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BREAK THROUGH

VOL. 4, NO. 1

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

SPRING-72

A.G.B.

JUN - 2 1972

NEW PROGRAMS AT CLINIC...

By Ron Osmachenko

Where does the alcoholic go if he needs help? Does he become destitute, give up or just die in some obscure corner of a dingy room? Does he just continue in the "revolving door" process from skid row to prison to skid row? Is there any existing way he can hope for the future? And if he finds that long sought for future, how does he handle the responsibility?

HOPE

Well...there is a hope. And it can promise him a future, taking him out of the lock-up type prison into a clinic which just might offer him that long sought for salvation and responsibility upon his return into society.

The clinic I am referring to is the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in West Toronto, at Mimico Reformatory. It is the dream of the superintendent of Mimico Reformatory in 1950 to open such a clinic, offering refuge and hope for the alcoholic. Mr. Brown never saw the opening of his dream. He died shortly before the opening in 1951.

SEGREGATION

In 1956 the clinic began providing means to accommodate drug users. But at that time alcoholics and drug users were segregated because of the newness of the drug problem. Today both are known as chemical abusers and participate in an almost identical program.

Nine years later the clinic began to admit pedophilia patients, later branching out and admitting all those suffering from sexual disorders. Chemical abusers and sexually disordered patients were segregated until last year when Superintendent E.K. Glinfort asked the patients to decide if they should remove the segregation thus intermingling the two groups—that is, eating together and sleeping in the same dormitory.

In a regular institution this would be a very real fear—sexual molesters would be scorned and physically abused or even killed as in the Kingston riot. But at the clinic both groups of patients decided that no-one should be denied the right to clinical treatment so they lifted the segregation for the second time since 1951.

This is just one example of many situations the patients are asked to decide. As Mr. Glinfort points out—the decisions are based solely on the patient's area of responsibility.

ENTRANCE

To take advantage of the clinical facilities the alcoholic must be sentenced by the courts for "public intoxication" not exceeding 90 days. The court must then feel there is a real need for treatment before they recommend him to the clinic.

There are two other ways that the patient (chemical abuser sex deviant) may enter the clinic; firstly he must be serving a larger sentence at one of the provincial institutions in Ontario and file an application to receive clinical treatment for the last six months of his sentence. Secondly the parole board may recommend him for treatment as a condition before he is released on parole. In this case the superintendent can release him if he feels the patient is ready to be discharged from the clinic.

PROGRAMS

The clinic has three basic programs—a short term program for chemical abusers, lasting from 40-70 days; a long term program for chemical abusers lasting from 3-6 months and another six month program for those suffering from sexual disorders.

Each group is comprised of six patients with a team of staff representatives—psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, Chaplain, administration officer, after-care officer, recreation and clinic officer. This allows a greater amount of individualized approach and a greater interaction between patients and staff. These teams meet regularly to evaluate the patient's progress, offer treatment approaches and often offer valuable contributions



"People with problems"
Mr. E.K. Glinfort, Superintendent
of the A.G. Brown Clinic since 1967

in making decisions concerning the clinic and the patient.

Each staff member, including the clinic officer is regarded as a "change agent" endowed with the common goal of aiding the patient in returning to the community as useful citizens. A change agent is someone who uses his experience and knowledge for the benefit of the patient.

THERAPY

Before treatment of the patient is undertaken he is first admitted to the annex next to Mimico Reformatory where he becomes a "candidate for treatment". For the next several days he is carefully screened and tested for suitability for the program. It is important that he meets the requirements for training and have the capacity to learn. At the annex the clinical team decides the program to fit his individual needs then he is sent to the house on Islington Avenue, three-quarters of a mile away.

At the clinic itself there are many individual needs which the staff fulfil in various ways within each patient group. Each group, geared towards the same problems are on the same type of program and will benefit from

almost the same type of therapy.

One group at the clinic may be undergoing a psycho-therapeutic treatment thus effecting changes in their personality structure while the other group may have a purely educational treatment towards identifying, utilizing and developing community resources upon release.

The clinic's roll as a treatment centre is to replace the patients' illegal behaviour with an acceptable way of life and possible integration into the community.

Other than the short term program which may consist of counseling, viewing educational films, discussion groups with staff members and group therapy there are two other programs involving long term programs with chemical abusers and sex offenders.

One program for the sexual offender consists of intensive psychotherapy as well as individual counselling. He may participate in the viewing of educational films, group discussions, arts and crafts, recreation, lectures, industrial therapy and aversive conditioning programs.

The chemical abuser may be involved in several therapeutic modalities on the basis of an individually structured treat-

ment program established with and for the patient.

Each group participates in arts and crafts which provide opportunities for bringing out self-expression. Through athletics and physical training the patient often achieves physical expression and competitiveness.

INDUSTRIAL

Each group, during the long term program participated in industrial therapy, splitting up their six months training into three parts: In the first two months the patient undergoes intensive training within his groups problem area. He is taught to think for himself but most of all to have faith in himself.

The next two months of industrial therapy he spends half his time in industrial shop where his attitudes towards work are evaluated and he begins to learn the simple skills that he may be required to perform on the outside. He puts this knowledge to good use by doing small repair jobs around the clinic. Further more he learns to be on time for his job and to cultivate a good work habit.

His last two months are entirely spent at a regular eight hour a day job—the same as required on the outside.

FEW JOBS

Mr. Glinfort pointed out the difficulties in this system—there are too few jobs in the clinic resembling an eight hour a day job as on the street. But the few jobs available—stores assistant, maintenance assistant, recreation assistant and gardening are handed out to the patient.

During the last two months he is preparing himself for a regular job-learning stability and accepting responsibility.

If the patient cannot handle the job or has trouble in handling the responsibility he is placed back into the 2nd phase of the program or given something he can handle. No-one is forced ahead but moves at his own speed.

HELP

In training the sexual offender it is a matter of transferring their

Cont'd on pg. 3

Break Through

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EDITORIALS

PRISONERS—PENSIONERS

Old age pensioners will be given the opportunity to increase their income by \$3,650 per year; that is \$10 a day per man. This amount is to be paid them by the Solicitor-General Department for providing room and board for a prisoner. Of course, some of the panic that the pensioners are feeling concerning the news is unfounded. First of all, they are not forced into accepting prisoners into the comfort of their homes; it's a matter of choice. Secondly, only 100 prisoners will be allowed into the homes until results are known. Thirdly, these prisoners will be well screened and no rebel rouser will be given the chance to upset any pensioner. With close to a million Canadians having criminal records, the 100 prisoners should provide little or no anxiety. One can very well ask where the one million ex-offenders are? Well, they may be sitting beside you on the bus, eating in the next restaurant booth, working along side of you, probably living in the same house as you are. So don't panic, they're already here. Don't deny them, they're just as human as you are; so give these guys the chance to feel like somebody. Don't deny them whatever family atmosphere there may be, a family atmosphere that perhaps they never had before. A sense of being wanted can be very beneficial, for both sides.

Oldage pensioners will not be forced to take inmates into their homes and Break Through Staff sincerely hope that the additional income was not proposed as a substitute for a general raise in pension levels.

Why limit the plan to pensioners? Ex-inmates live in homes all over the country! Why could not inmates, well screened, well motivated AND NOT DANGEROUS or VIOLENT board in any home which would accept them?

'HELLO' SENATOR

Senator Hastings stated recently that despite the uproar of the Geoffrey affair, the Federal government will continue the policy of humanizing prisons. The Geoffrey case may not affect prison policy, but it certainly has curtailed the Temporary Absence program.

Community Assessments are now a prerequisite on most applications for TA's. That involves increased expenditures on the part of the Government to pay social workers in the community to conduct these inquiries (even for men who have already completed one TA successfully). Not only that, but the institutions are now tightening up standards for the inmate before they can be considered for release. To What End?

At Christmas 1971, approximately 1754 inmates were released from Federal institutions and at the most only 23 failed to return.

Success Rate - 98.7 percent.

At Easter, 1972 just over 600 inmates were released on TA's and the success rate was 99.7 percent.

A reduction of almost 65 percent is the number of inmates released produced only a 1 percent rise in success rate. Looking at it in another way, by preventing 600 from being released on TA, only 21 inmates were prevented from escaping.

We are not suggesting that no screening be done. Obviously it has some benefit. Prison staff have the best chance of predicting inmates behaviour. In many cases they already possess material on the personality of the inmate. Could a study of those who have violated TA's result in a fast easy method of evaluation?

If that fails, the pressure of other inmates who want a TA on those who receive TA's is a vital force. "You come back on time or else." The sense of appreciation for a trust gives it also another force which adds to the success rate of TA's. Surely we don't need the strict screening and constant community evaluations in all cases.

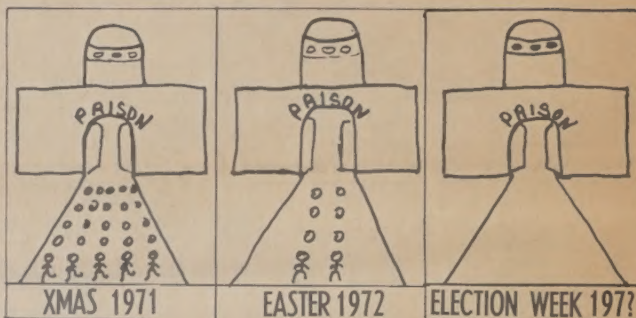
What Do you think Senator?

'Positive' Thinking

Over a seven year period, James Koehl, 38, was baptized, confirmed, awarded a high school diploma, passed a New York State Regents examination, won a scholarship to Cornell University, passed two Dale Carnegie positive-thinking courses, completed a college freshman English course, and received a practical electrician's license—all from behind the bars of Attica-NewGate.

Editorial Page

TEMPORARY ABSENCE



SPECIAL SERVICES BY CRISP

The Department of Correctional Services will employ three hundred post-secondary students in a special summer program to be known as Project CRISP.

CRISP stands for Correctional Rehabilitation Involving Student Participation. Under the program students will be hired to provide a variety of special services to young people in adult and juvenile institutions. In addition to assisting the Department the students will gain practical experience in work related directly to their chosen fields of endeavour. Correctional Services Minister C.J. Apps said the successful involvement of students last summer prompted his department to launch the new program this year. He said students exerted a positive influence on behaviour and attitudes of wards because of their sincere interest in other young people at their understanding of the 'youth culture.'

TEN WEEKS

Under Project CRISP 250 students will be hired for ten weeks as assistant supervisors, recreational assistants, student teachers, and library assistants. These students will be involved in the planning and implementation of varied recreation programs, the operation of summer camps, the provision of book talks and bibliotherapy, and general supervision of training school wards in and out of their schools.

Fifty post-graduate students in Social Sciences will be hired for twelve weeks to provide counselling services to young people in the five adult training centres, the Guelph Correctional Centre, and The Vanier Centre for Women.

Project CRISP will increase the total number of students to be hired by the department this summer to almost 600.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CRITICISM

I offer the criticism that the film review "Fortunes & Men's Eyes" was extraordinary and unnecessary. Beyond selling the film rights to Hollywood, there is little relationship to John Herbert's original play—which indeed dealt with homosexuality in a Canadian reformatory in the fifties. The play was a study in relationship—which certainly did not include as your reviewer calls 'gang-splashes.' I saw the film in Montreal on one of my passes—and it is quite different—is set in an American prison—and is for sensation only. And I think it extremely bad taste to even include a review like this in Break Through—because it only directs the public thinking towards a problem which does not exist in any great degree in Canadian Jails.

Andrew Johnston-Cantrell
Editor, Joyceville Advance.

Editors' Comment

(Editors' Comment)

Undoubtedly public thinking was directed, more so, by the film which was blown out of proportion than by the review which tried to reason that the film was an exaggeration.

FILM IDEA COULD LEAD TO CONJUGAL VISITS

I read with interest the article by G. Vincent reviewing "Fortune and Men's Eyes." and I share his ideas on the film. The content is exaggerated but it does convey a message...possibly the need of conjugal visits—not only at the large prison level—but also in reference to smaller county jails. This is not a new idea but perhaps positive social reaction in this area of concern will at least have been sparked by such a film.

Allan Robichaud
Saint John, N.B.

INCARCERATED SOUL

Is it True? He feels like a hollow log
Is he really locked up, in a cage like a dog?
Even the interior of his mind is confined,
Because, he doesn't have the social distractions,
Society offers mankind,
Is it real, that his innards are tensions of steel
And does he really eat three meals? The Prisoner.

Terry Culbertson
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp.

BREAK THROUGH SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I wish to be included as a paid subscriber to BREAK THROUGH effective the September 1971 edition and enclose my cheque/money order for \$2.00. United States and other yearly subscriptions \$3.00.

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Outdated facilities provide therapy for 32 patients. Other patients are at the Annex about a mile away - either on short-term or program assessment.

A.G.B. CLINIC

Cont'd from pg. 1
present abnormal sexual tendencies into a more natural sexual attraction which is socially acceptable. During this period he participates in personal counselling, group discussions, industrial therapy, arts and crafts, recreation and most important-aversion therapy.

AVERSION

Aversion therapy is probably the most essential part of the clinical program for sexual offenders. This is done with the use of films and a machine which administers a mild shock, increasing in intensity if the picture is socially unacceptable. Besides this, the machine monitors the perspiration and heart beat plus the general reaction of the patient.

The purpose of this type of therapy is to change the sex offenders abnormal tendencies by asserting a reinforced negative (shock) reaction over a once positive reaction. In that way the patient is transferring his deviant behavior into one that is socially acceptable by the standards imposed by society.

FEAR

The patient is responsible for the amount of shock he gives himself and can change the picture at anytime with a button he has in his hand.

Mr. Glinfort asks the patient "How much of a price would you pay for that," indicating the picture of a young girl or woman in some form of disrobement. When the shock increases it is a matter of time before the patient seeks relief from the shock and changes the picture, only to start all over again.

Eventually the patient builds a subconscious fear of his problem

and when he is released from the clinic and thinks in terms of old behavior patterns the same fear, often associated with guilt, returns. And the chances have it that he is often on his way to becoming a normal person with normal sexual tendencies.

ATTITUDE

In the past our attitude towards sex offenders has been shameful. We imprisoned them for a few years than released them in the same condition, to perpetrate the same crime. We never attempted to get at the crux of the problem.

The A.G.B. Clinic gets at the problem and it is seen in their statistics. Since 1965-130 sexual offenders have been released-7 or 8 have returned to the clinic for further treatment after reverting to their old ways.

STAFF TRAINING

Shortly after Mr. Glinfort took over the clinic and started training conferences for the therapeutic staff, the clinic officers (we know them as guards) volunteered their services, asking him if there was anything they could do for the benefit of the patient and take part in the actual treatment program.

And in 1968, for clinic officers, Mr. Glinfort held the first training sessions-a five-week in-service training program-two weeks introduction to deviant behavior and three weeks of sensitivity training. In the fall of 1969 the same program continued with the assistance from the Department of Civil Service. The clinic officer puts in about 30 to 60 hours in-service training annually.

Today, at A.G.B. the guard is a clinic officer first and a custodial officer last of all.

REHABILITATION IN 'DEGREES'

Since 1960, a program providing post-secondary education for offenders has been in operation at the Disciplinary Barracks in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in conjunction with Highland Community Junior Colleges. To date, more than 110 degrees have been awarded. During the past year, over 500 students have enrolled in 43 college-level classes. In addition, 115 college-level vocational courses are being offered for certification. - NewGate.

Assoc. Editor - Waupun World

A concerned voice from prison

by Charles Hayes

The theories concerning the effectiveness of punishment have been closely associated with beliefs of crime and criminal responsibility.

In primitive times, crime was mainly blamed on the influence of evil spirits. Therefore, the main purpose of punishment was to placate the gods. Later, more stress was put on revenge. Crime was considered a deliberate

act of a free will. Society, outraged at acts of voluntary perversity, harshly retaliated against the criminal.

Another purpose for punishment is to deter potential criminals from the commission of similar or worse crimes. Could this kind of rationale be a derived rationalization of revenge? Through social revenge is the actual psycho-

logical basis for punishment today, the proponents are likely to resort to the futile contention that punishment deters. In this concept of deterrence there is a childlike faith in punishment.

The claim for deterrence is belied by both history and logic. The study of history shows that severe punishments have never reduced criminality. It is obvious to

those who are familiar with criminals that the argument for deterrence cannot be logically squared with the theory of free will upon which the whole notion of punishment is based.

If a man is free to decide his conduct and is not affected by his experiences, he cannot be deterred from crime by punishment, however severe.



POLICY

When Mr. Elo Glinfort arrived at the clinic, November 15, 1967 he felt there should be more to the clinic than being a relief point or just being another institution for the patient. He felt there was a need for the staff to review their entire policy and discover what the clinical staffs' function actually was.

At their first staff meeting that was the first question posed to the staff: What were they there for? And he got various answers but finally arrived at one concrete answer - "helping the patient cope with outside problems."

NEW SITE

By the end of 1972 the Alex G. Brown Memorial clinic will move from its present outdated facilities in Mimico to a new location now under construction in Brampton, Ontario.

The clinic, nestling comfortably between the Brampton Adult Training Centre and the Vanier Centre for women on McLaughlin Road, South will accommodate 200 patients with separate quarters for 50 of those patients undergoing assessment for treatment. This is an increase over the present residency of 72 patients.

The Brampton complex, designed on the recommen-

BREAKTHROUGH 3

endations of Elo Glinfort and his staff will provide basic functional requirements and through the use of form, colour and materials will provide ideal conditions for the influx of advanced rehabilitation programs, plus the intensification of the present program for chemical abusers and sexual offenders especially in the area of pedophilia patients.

Superintendent Glinfort hopes that the Brampton clinic will serve as a model institution from which treatment of patients will be observed and from it can come recommendations on the building of other institutions geared more to the rehabilitation of offenders rather than the punitive measures we have used in the past.



A partial view of the new A.G.B. clinic complex on McLaughlin Road, South in Brampton. Although not fully completed, the 29 acres of Government land will provide room for expansion of clinical facilities and recreation areas. The big move is anticipated by the end of 1972.



A.G.B. - Patients often venture unattended to the Ourland Community Centre (foreground) for recreation periods. The purpose is to add trust and responsibility to the patients training.

EX-INMATES RENOVATE PENSIONERS HOMES

by Gord Vincent

In early December of 1971, the Federal Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Trudeau, announced a nationwide Initiatives Program, commonly called LIP. The purpose of this program was to create jobs for at least 100,000 Canadians, which in turn would ease the unemployment situation during the winter months.

The conditions were few and reasonable. Each applicant had to supply 30 manpower months by the 31st. of May. The various projects had to be beneficial to the community. Many of the applicants proved that they were capable of handling the various projects by their successful reviews to date.

In our Winter edition, we featured an article on the John Howard LIP in Hamilton. In this second and last part, we are featuring the John Howard-Mars LIP of London, Ontario.



Group Room London

Community Involvement

While most of Canada are still reluctant to accept convicts into their community and homes, Mrs. E. A. Toshoch, wife of the mayor of Drumheller, organizes card games and goes into the nearby institution at least three times a week.

Foster Johnson lived in Drumheller, Alberta since the turn of the century and says that they don't lock their doors. They are used to the convicts and see them as human beings.

Because of a better understanding and human approach towards the prisoners there is a large difference in the attitude and learning of the inmates.

Their attitude is such that the prisoners often get involved in civic chores and maintainances-keeping the town arena and baseball field in shape. Other chores to beautify the town are also undertaken by the convicts.

It is not unusual to enter this town of Drumheller and see convicted felons drinking coffee at the local restaurant or crossing the street. For the 5,000 residents, it's not unusual at all. Warden Pierre Justas still claims it is a prison-the prisoners are still locked up in their cells at night and are counted. But in the day they are allowed into the community where the people

have accepted them.

Perhaps this is why there is only 25 percent recidivism rate as compared to the national average of 83 percent in other Canadian institutions.

I could continue on and on with success stories of these particular inmates of Drumheller, Alberta or elaborate on the trust and faith generated by the people towards these inmates or I could go into detail on the trades and academic upgrading some of these inmates have gone through and passed, but I would be losing the point.

In Drumheller the inmates had already become "community orientated" towards a community that when he is released there is hardly any transitory effect. It would be like moving to another city or even another job.

Faith and trust - two powerful words which could mean a lot to the man who is locked up. It could mean the difference of increased recidivism or less cost going into the building of more punitive institutions.

One basic fact remains-the inmate cannot do it alone-he needs help and the only person to give him that help is - YOU!

We can only benefit by a more humanitarian approach. After all we tried almost every other approach.

COPE

The Comprehensive Offender Program Effort (Cope) is a pioneer effort to coordinate the available resources of the Department of Labour, HEW, and Justice, to respond in concert to the problems of rehabilitating and re-integrating offenders. The development of individual programs, however, will be left to the discretion of the states. Governors have already conferred with the secretaries of the three cooperating federal departments, and have designated the individuals who will serve as state chairmen of the coordinating effort. Planning is now under way at federal, regional, and state levels. -NewGate.

LIP PROGRAM LONDON

Tjonne Dykstra, Executive Director of the John Howard office in London since 1966 started his LIP on the 20th of December with a staff of ten. The staff consists of eight men, who go into homes of old age pensioners and other government assisted people to do minor and major home improvements. The ninth member is a secretary, who handles all paperwork and inquiries at the John Howard-Mars LIP nerve centre. The tenth and final fellow is a construction expert who has the job of estimating the cost of each repair, supervising the work and dispatching the eight men in crews to their assignments.

WORK RECORD

"By the 31st of May these boys will have established some kind of an employment record. They will have worked at one job for five or six months and that is valuable, they won't come off the street cold. They'll go from one job to another which will be helpful" says Tjonne Dykstra.

Asked if there were any outstanding points in the project he replied.

"All work experiences are much similar. But one job undertaken was in a house where they had a toilet but no actual bathroom. There wasn't a washink or bathtub. Then the boys went in and when the job was finished, the people had a decent bathroom with a sink, bathtub and toilet. These things are very important to the people who occupy the home. One of the aspects also is that it's satisfying to the men in the LIP because they're able to do good for other people."

NO PROBLEMS

There has been no real problems with the London LIP program and for a bunch of ex-inmates working in peoples' homes, the most outstanding fact is, not a case of theft has been reported. The boys are hard workers who appreciate the chance to aid in the betterment of their community. This gives them the feeling of being wanted, that they can take pride in their achievements and being rewarded with a thank you and a pleasing smile gives them inner satisfaction.

But the ex-inmates are just as typical as other people. From the

ten original LIP staff, two had to be let go for drinking and leaving the job early though they were warned several times. This kind of problem can be found in factories and industries everywhere.

MARS

The John Howard LIP is interlocked with a volunteer agency in the London community called Interfaith Mars. Mars, which stands for Maintenance and Repair Service was formulated in 1968 to provide such services to those who couldn't afford the cost of repairs. The project is well plugged into the London Housing Authority, City and Provincial Welfare Departments, as well as the Community Centre for the Aged. There hasn't been a shortage of work while the John Howard supplies the manpower and Mars supplies the material at no cost to the recipient.

Asked if he thought an extension of the program was possible, Dykstra was very pessimistic.

"Maybe it will be back in the fall but as for an extension of the current program it is doubtful. Its the money involved. But still one can explore possible means of further funds for the program."



John Howard Society Office London

Notice to subscribers and inmate committees

Our circulation manager has received several complaints concerning non-delivery of BREAK THROUGH within certain institutions and we would like to be made aware of any other penal libraries or inmates who are not receiving Break Through.

Our mailing list, apart from paid subscribers includes two copies of each edition to every institutional library both federal and provincial and they are certainly mailed.

Break Through has recently completed an interview with a selected representative of the Collins Bay Penitentiary Inmate Committee and would like to receive information, in written form of comments of other institutions to keep aware of the effectiveness of these committees.

If you have any comments to make for BREAK THROUGH, please forward your comments to our editor.

Our next edition will be late March and the deadline for copy to be included will be March 5th at our Hamilton office.

Sincerely
The Editor.



Mr. Teperman - It's still here!!!

NEW JAIL? HAMILTON

The Hamilton Spectator recently carried an article which may indicate the beginning of the end of old Barton Street Jail.

On Monday April 17, 1972, representatives of the Ministry of Correctional Services met with representatives of civic governments and correctional agencies in Hamilton to discuss an appropriate location for a new Regional Detention Centre.

CHANGING TIMES

Since the time the Province took over the local jails correctional thinking and programs have changed. The introduction of temporary absences and day parole as programs of the Ministry of Correctional Services require that prisons be located centrally in urban centres. For years correctional workers have realized the benefits of an inmate being incarcerated in his own community where family, friends and employment are available. The process of punishment for crime (which some citizens, especially the police and the courts are convinced is the only way to stamp out criminal behaviour) need not include the complete dehumanizing process which presently occurs in our correctional system. An offender requires the assistance of his community, not the condemnation of it, if he is ever to sense the feeling of belonging which assists him to identify with community values and expectations.

The choice of location was between a site in Dundas and a site immediately north of the present jail, including the present jail site. When the province took over the administration of all local jails the Honourable Allen Grossman, at that time, Minister of the Department of Correctional Services, promised to consult a local committee which functioned under the chairmanship of Alderman Dave Lawrence prior to any development of a new facility for Hamilton.

The above reasons influenced the decision of the local committee to support the construction of a new regional detention centre immediately behind the present jail. The decision of whether or not to sell the property to the province now rests with City Council. It is hoped that the negotiations will be positive and quick.

SIZE

The Regional Detention Centre in Napanee is built on 40 acres of land, but in Hamilton the site will be just over 4½ acres. The need to build up three or four stories is therefore obvious, in order to allow for outdoor recreational areas. The limited acreage will also necessitate adequate indoor recreational facilities such as a regulation size gymnasium.

Provincial policy limits the population of any new correctional centre in the province to no more than 300 inmates. Plans are to build a facility which will hold 190 inmates. Once the new centre is completed, the old jail will be demolished.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The former committee under the chairmanship of Dave Lawrence has been re-activated and will probably undergo some changes in membership. At present, a citizen committee organized by the Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton is actively perusing the entire area of a new regional detention centre. Perhaps an amalgamation of some type of these two committees should be considered. The local committee will be consulted by the province in the development of program and the necessary special requirements for such program in the new centre.

Perhaps the meeting at City Hall was the beginning of the end, but as our picture illustrates that thing is still there.

PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED

The Break Through would be interested in donations of photographs showing Canadian penal institutions

Send to:

Break Through, 228 Bay Street S.,
Hamilton Ont.

Prince George Activator Society

By D.M. Cernetic

The Prince George Activator Society came into being at the end of October, 1971. The immediate aim of this group was to establish a community oriented post-release centre for ex-offenders to assist in their social reintegration, by stimulating the rehabilitation of inmates and parolees released from Federal and Provincial correctional institutions, as well as young offenders on probation.

This stepping-stone from institutional life to community living became a reality when the Society purchased a three lot property for the construction of the Prince George Activator Centre. The centre will comprise of a 30-bed hostel-dormitory, with professional supervision and guidance; a facility which is to double as a hostel and social activities centre so as to meet the basic shelter and other survival needs of men undergoing stressful transition from prison into the community. Apart from the change in environment, the men will have to face the problems of unemployment and overcoming the stigma attached to an ex-convict. To aid them in overcoming these hurdles, the Centre will resist pandering to their needs and every whims but rather place the onus on the residents to pay their own way (\$2.00 per day) and discourage total dependence on private and government agencies. Residents at the centre will also form a casual work pool to enable them to do the jobs for local employers and perhaps even find permanent employment.

COUNSELLING

A major facet of this programme will be the positive utilization of the volunteer work force. These will assist in the fields of counselling; social and recreation programme; parole supervision, etc. The task of the counsellors will not be limited to

the individual himself. In order to help create the individuals' new social identity to counteract his past anti-social tendencies will necessitate helping also his family and relatives adjust to their new role. Responsible for this being effective will be the Executive Director whose function will incorporate administration of the Centre, organization and control of the rehabilitation programme and public relations. Aiding and abetting the Executive Director will be a professional supervisor in control of carrying out the rehabilitative programme and a Janitor-Bookkeeper.

FINANCE

Last, but by no means least, is the finance of the operation and the actual construction. The Society was initiated under the guise of the federal Local Initiative Programme of which a grant of \$46,000 was made. Central Mortgage and Housing provided a loan to the tune of \$71,000.

WORK HALL

Actual construction commenced December 13, 1971 but due to severe weather conditions prevailing throughout December, January and most of February progress was minimal and as a result very disheartening to both workers and organizers. Apart from the bare foundations being laid nothing much was achieved.

However with the fine weather in March the ball started rolling and "Man did it roll" with fifteen men on the job, many of whom are themselves parolees, probationers, inmates on the institutional work release programme and referrals from the Department of Rehabilitation & Social Improvement, the project is now past the halfway stage with the result that hitherto optimistic completion is becoming a definite reality.

Inmate correspondents for Break Through

Recently we have received letters from inmates who have been selected as correspondents for BreakThrough, asking about their responsibilities. Although all details of the correspondent's position have not yet been worked out with the Federal Penitentiary

Give convicts a right to vote

"Prisoners must, to the greatest degree possible, exercise responsibility in the democratic process if their re-entry to society is to be successful."

The above quotation was from the first reading of a bill introduced to the Commons, May 8th, 1972 by David MacDonald (PC, Egmont) urging the repeal of the Canada Elections Act which prohibits prisoners from voting in federal elections.

In a recent press release, Mr. MacDonald, a former chaplain at Halifax city prison and county jail, said that much of the Government's social reform is valuable, and would be complemented by extension of the franchise to prisoners.

Service, the following will answer some of the inquiries.

We would anticipate that correspondents would write articles for BreakThrough or any successful programs which are innovative in their present place of abode. These programs could be devised either by institutional staff or by inmates. They could be in the area of industrial training, hobby craft, the arts, therapy program or temporary absence etc.

In our attempts to show to John Q Public that inmates and ex-inmates are human beings we are looking for positive articles, stories of individual or group efforts on the part of inmates which clearly illustrate the humanity of people behind walls.

We do not want articles which focus on personal beefs, whether about present programs, present staff or present inmates.

Articles on specific individuals whether the person's name is used or not, should include permission to publish from the individual about whom the story is written.

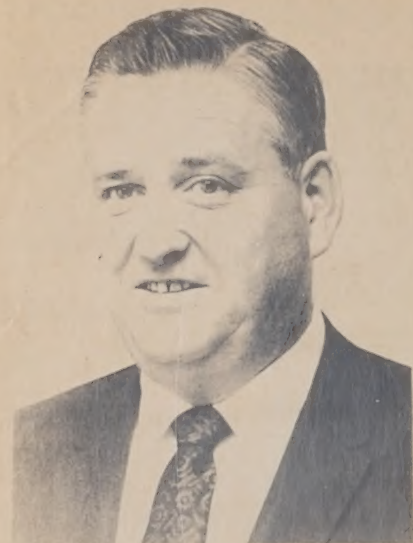
Inmate groups are being given more opportunity for self-

motivated programs. Inmate committees are meeting with some success in some institutions. As inmates accept the responsibility for more self-controlled programs, more opportunities for such programs will be allowed.

We want to hear about inmates and their efforts in gaining more freedom to control their own lives and influence correctional programs. If this sounds too positive — Remember — were fighting the dismal destructive daily press.

Unfortunately the staff of BreakThrough are all non-paid volunteers, financial resources being only able to cover costs of publication. We are unable to pay for services rendered to inmate correspondents. As a small token payment correspondents will receive free copies of BreakThrough. We would appreciate further subscriptions from inmates and the help of correspondents to encourage the same.

To our new correspondents we extend a sincere welcome and our appreciation for future assistance.



Senator Hastings

PRISON REFORMS SUPPORTED

Despite the uproar by the Geoffrey affair, the Federal government will continue its policy of humanizing prisons, a Liberal senator mentioned recently.

Senator Earl Hastings told an Alberta audience that Ottawa was not going to back down a damn bit.

Instead the Federal penal service is going to expand the temporary absence system, adding lengthy leaves for what the senator called "deserving inmates."

Noting that some 30,000 prisoners were given leaves of absence in 1971, Senator Hastings said only 300 failed to return when scheduled.

"Any program is going to come under fire," he said "but the risk is worth the benefit. Ask any banker, he'll tell you that the percentage of people failing to keep their word ranges from one to one and half percent."

"Grant a little trust to a man and he'll return that trust to you."

Senator Hastings spoke to the audience at the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Alberta. During the meeting, he told about 60 people the Federal government is going to continue to "humanize the prisons."

Last year was a break through year in the correction movement, he said. Noting "many reforms were commenced that have been held up for years."



Mr. Leo Ironside
Editor, "Breakthrough"
228 Bay Street South
Hamilton, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ironside:

I am writing to ask your help in publicizing within Canadian Correctional Institutions, Prison Arts 72, a national arts project conducted in all adult prisons. I was pleased to learn through Sid Roberts and Ruth Weiscke, Information Services, Department of the Solicitor General, of "Breakthrough" and your editorship of the publication.

Prison Arts has been operating in all adult correctional institutions for the past three years and involves a collection, judging, and exhibiting of works of art and writings by inmates. Winners receive special awards and opportunities for furthering education and training through our Scholarship Fund.

Our opening exhibition and reception will take place on June 14 at 7:00 p.m. at Yorkdale Centre in the "Golden Doors" reception auditorium in Toronto where Solicitor General J.P. Goyer will officiate. From Toronto the exhibition will move to Place Bonaventure, Montreal, and then on to Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and back to Ontario.

I enclose for your information copies of our Prison Arts letters to institutions and directors, our fund raising letter and application and conditions form so that you will have full information about the project.

We are most anxious that Prison Arts receive publicity as soon as possible within the institutions so that inmates will be motivated to submit creative works and become eligible for the many worthwhile awards. Would you kindly publicize the Prison Arts story in "Breakthrough"? We will send all further news letters and announcements. I would appreciate the opportunity to talk to you. Perhaps you can call me at (519) 752-7405 or (519) 756-6339 (office), or come to Brantford to discuss the project.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. D. F. Knechtel
Chairman
Prison Arts 72

We're looking for entries from inmate-artists, writers and craftsmen in all adult correctional institutions in Canada. You still have a few weeks to complete works for submission to Prison Arts 72, and we are hoping to have an even greater collection this year to display to thousands of Canadians on your behalf.

Entries are to be sent to Prison Arts 72, St. Leonard's House, 135 Elgin Street, Brantford, Ontario, by May 31. They must be accompanied by application forms, which should be available in every institution now. If application forms are needed, and if you require more information, please direct queries to the above address.

All works will be judged and the winners will be announced at the opening exhibition and reception on June 14 at Yorkdale Centre auditorium Toronto, where

143 5th Avenue/Brantford/Ontario

PRISONARTS

Solicitor General Jean-Pierre Goyer will officiate. We hope to be able to award scholarships to winners again this year. Entries that are marked for sale will be sold without commission.

Press releases will be issued within the next few days to all institutions and the general public, about special awards which are being offered by major Canadian corporations to artists and writers who submit entries to Prison Arts 72.

Such involvement by Canadian corporation means excellent opportunities for many Prison Arts entrants, and indicates growing interest by business and industry in our project, in correctional institutions and inmates. I am requesting your assistance in encouraging participation in Prison Arts 72, and informing artists and writers of the available awards.

Benson & Hedges (Canada) Limited will again provide Scholarship Fund of at least \$2,000.00 and possible more, to help winners receive educational and training opportunities. General Foods Limited will select and purchase two paintings from the show this year and will reproduce them on \$500.00 each.

Benson & Hedges (Canada) Limited will again provide a Scholarship Fund of at least \$2,000.00, and possibly more, to help winners receive educational and training opportunities. General Foods Limited will select and purchase two paintings from the show this year and will reproduce them on their corporation Christmas card. They will present the artists with \$500.00 each. Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Paul Faguy, has announced a special award for the artist whose work is selected for the national Canadian Penitentiary Service Christmas card this year. We are also offering a prize to the artist who submits a winning poster advertising the Prison Arts project. Writers may have their works published in the second edition of "Words from Inside" which we plan to print next year. Almost all entries will be displayed throughout central and eastern Canada during the Prison Arts travelling exhibitions, which will be seen by many thousands of people. The truck and van necessary to transport the display are being provided by International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, and Canadian Trailmobile Ltd. In addition, financial contributions are being received from many other sources towards our operating and maintenance costs.

It is hoped that we will have a greater number of entries than ever before; but we surely need the assistance of institution Directors, arts instructors, and other staff members to promote inmate interest in the next month. Full information on Prison Arts, application and conditions forms, should be available in every institution in Canada, but, if further information or copies are required, please write directly to me.

If Prison Arts is to be a great success, we need your help. We look forward to receiving your entries as soon as possible and wish you good luck.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. D. F. Knechtel,
Chairman,
Prison Arts 72

CONDITIONS

1. Prison Arts 72 is open to any inmate of adult correctional institutions in Canada.

2. Entries must be received no later than May 31, 1972, at this address: "Prison Arts 72, St. Leonard's House, 135 Elgin St., Brantford, Ont.

3. There is no limit to the number of entries which may be submitted by an artist, but the works must be original. A registration form must accompany each entry.

4. Artists may choose any theme. Expressions may be about life inside or outside prison.

5. Paintings, sketches or other works may be done in any media, on standard-size panels, preferably framed, mounted or matted. Frames should be no more than two inches in depth.

6. Carvings, sculpture or modelling may be done in any media, such as wood, clay, stone, bone or metal.

7. Crafts may include needlework, weaving, leather and metal work, etc.

8. Materials for works of art are to be provided through existing facilities. If possible, in case of need, the St. Leonard's Society of Canada may be able to help supply materials.

9. Please label works, indicating title, name or pseudonym of artist, and, if it is for sale, the price.

10. Short stories, poetry, essays or plays may be submitted in English or French. The rights of publication remain with the author.

11. Sales of art to be made on a "no commission" basis, through the St. Leonard's Society of Canada, by mail auction at the end of the tour. Entrants are asked to state a minimum or reserve price on each item and purchasers will submit written bids during the exhibitions.

12. Rights of reproduction will remain with the artist.

13. Entries will be protected by insurance coverage while they are in the care of the St. Leonard's Society of Canada, to a maximum value of \$300.00.

14. Entries will be judged by a qualified panel of jurors, and winners will be announced immediately.

15. As soon as the tour has been completed, the works will be returned to the artists or to the purchasers.

CENSORSHIP PENAL PRESS

BY J.J. PAULIN

Censorship of the Penal Press has been the subject of many controversies and from various groups or individuals of all walks of life for many years. But to editors and staff of such publications, it has proved the most formidable obstacle that they have to contend with. Many penal institutions condone the press only as a necessary evil.

We are told that it should be encouraged as a forward step to rehabilitation, but this is difficult to accomplish if a wall of secrecy and censorship is maintained. How can that reform of the penal system come about if those most concerned are not allowed to make constructive criticism of that system. It is not sufficient to let a publication exist, or to promote it in order to be considered progressive and in line with the modern trend in penal indoctrination. Instead of forbidding or avoiding criticism of the Correctional System or the administration of Justice, it should be the main objective of any penal press. There should be no limit to the reasonable use of facilities and materials, and no refusal should be anticipated to place the printed issue in competition with other news materials.

It is undeniable that there is room for improvement in a system when it shows that 83 percent of inmates in our federal institutions are recidivists. This is not to imply that the System alone is responsible, nor can it be blamed for the increase in criminality across Canada. But since it can be improved, it should; and the thousands of inmates living in our federal prisons should be allowed to contribute to that end by using the means available to them in their penal press.

Canada is one of the countries that pride themselves as champions of a free press; but our penal publications are still submerged in a swamp of traditions imposed upon us by many successive lawmakers, who shy away from reality or modern penal trend of this age. Liberty of expression could only contribute to a better Correctional and Judicial administration, since it would make them aware of some of the deficiencies existing in the system, and perhaps, also supply them with the means to overcome them.

The inmates of this country cannot refer to their penal press with pride, these publications cannot show their true worth, unless encouraged and devoid of restrictions.

And the Penal Press of our institutions will be a failure as long as its freedom of expression is prohibited.

Community Wardens

For the first time (it is believed) in the history of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, competitions for the position of Director (Warden) of a penitentiary were allowed to encompass candidates outside of the penitentiary service. Regulars, square-jawed citizens who had never served time, as either the keeper or the kept, were given the opportunity of directing a Canadian Penitentiary.

A news release from the Department of the Solicitor-General dated February 29, 1972, lists the appointments to date arising out of the recent competitions. Not one of those appointed came from outside the penitentiary service. The news release does indicate that other appointments for the Ontario and Quebec regions will be made public shortly, and it can only be hoped that some of these appointments will be people outside the penitentiary, governmental or even various correctional agencies-appointed as "Directors."

Humans are creatures of habit. If the prisons of this country are to improve, they require administrators who have developed different habits of living, of administrative techniques and most important of all, of attitudes.

Prison staff, as vulnerable as other humans, develop ruts in behaviour attitudes and administrative practices. To improve the system, one can concentrate on

in-service training in an attempt to change present staff, or can introduce administrators from the community at large. The appointment of a director from private industry with a completely different approach to prisons could prove difficult for other staff to accept, but could be the factor which brings rapid improvement to the rehabilitative process of a prison.

The Canada Penitentiary Service recommend a program which prepares inmates for com-

munity living. Who could better change our prisons toward community oriented programs than an executive from industry?

We of Break Through congratulate the Penitentiary Service for their attempt to change the prison system. We only hope that whatever factors have resulted in no "outside" appointments whether they be poor publicity, or poor wages, etc., that these factors be eliminated prior to the next competitions.

??384,912 years

Palma, Majorca-UPI-The Palma court prosecutor has demanded a total of 384,912 years in jail for postman Gabriel March Granados, 22, for allegedly failing to deliver 42,768 letters.

The prosecutor on this small Spanish island in the Mediterranean said Granados got tired of trying to deliver the mail and instead opened the letters and removed anything of value.

Waupum World.

An attempt to tap the reservoir of prison-inmate talent has inundated California literat agent, James A. Warren. Recognizing the growing public interest in prisons and prison life, Warren sent out some 465 letters to correctional institutions appealing for manuscripts. He received more than 2,500 replies and about 200 actual manuscripts, including a number of "sure-fire winners." Warren is the agent who discovered Frank Bisingano, columnist for the Village Voice, and author of the forthcoming book, *Child of Gemarrah*.

—NEWGATE.

FEDERAL MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

The report of the "Working Group on Federal Maximum Security Institutions Design" (alias the "Mohr Committee") was released by the Solicitor-General on March 2, 1972.

The report is not just a documentation of institutional design, but is a philosophical statement on the entire correctional process. It is somewhat of a "mini" Quimet Report. The report covers the correctional process from the courts to ultimate rehabilitation.

"The sentencing practices of the courts are another crucial consideration. The Working Group supports the comments and recommendations related to sentencing appearing in the Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections. Particularly, it believes that the court should set out concisely the aim - retribution, incapacitation, deterrence or rehabilitation - that guided the court in its sentence. At present, many inmates come to prison with no indication to the prison administration of the court's intention."

Co-ordination of the efforts of the staff of the institutions and of the National Parole Service is necessary to facilitate the inmate's progress from maximum to medium to minimum and then to the community. Such co-ordination should extend from the initial stages in planning the inmate's program throughout his institutional career. This will ensure orderly progress to parole at the appropriate time. The participation of the parole staff will increase the consideration given to community factors in planning and program."

This review of the report on "Maximum Design" will attempt to outline briefly the recommendations of the "working group" and describe the philosophy behind the recommendations.

The following 12 recommendations have been selected from the list of 22 submitted by the committee:

1. That only inmates who meet the following criteria be confined in federal maximum security correctional institutions:

(a) (i) those who actively try to escape and will be dangerous to the public if they do;

(ii) those who are actually or potentially dangerous to staff, other program participants or other inmates;

(b) those who are not primarily psychiatric cases.

2. That no separate institution be designated or provided to house the exceptionally difficult inmates and that these inmates be housed in the maximum institutions proposed in this report.

3. That no separate institution be provided to house protection cases who, in themselves, may be dangerous and that these inmates be housed in the maximum security institutions proposed in this report. Every effort should be made to absorb protection cases in the general population, preferably in medium or minimum security institutions, perhaps by transfer through arrangements with the provincial services.

4. That co-ordination of the efforts of institutional and parole staff from the initial stages in planning the inmate's program throughout his institutional career be developed to facilitate the inmate's progress from maximum to medium to minimum security and then to the community.

5. That 120 inmates in program, plus 12 in orientation and 12 in transition in preparation for transfer, accepted as the maximum capacity for the institution recommended in this report.

7. That in the proposed institution there be a strong perimeter security; that is, the static security measures built into the institution perimeter should make escape most unlikely.

6. That 12 inmates be accepted as the appropriate capacity of the living units to facilitate the development of an intensive small-group program without minimizing concern for the individual.

8. That inside the institution dynamic security provided by the effort of staff be developed to the fullest possible extent.

9. That, since programs emphasis will be on such concepts as dynamic security and human relationships, staff selection stress personality qualities, education achievement and professional competence.

10. That staff training prior to assignment emphasize interpersonal and group process and be carried out in existing training institutions.

11. That, despite the restrictions that apply in a maximum security institution and to provide for the transmission of the program to other institutions.

12. That, since the inmate in maximum security needs the greatest possible motivation to work toward transfer to reduced security, and since the availability of release stands high on the list of motivations, parole be available to him when he is considered ready rather than when some specified time period has been served.

LIFE IN MAXIMUM SECURITY

What kind of life for the inmate will such recommendations create?

Hopefully he will be imprisoned close to his home community, with easy access for visitors, volunteers, professional people and employment opportunities. He will live in a unit of 12 inmates and work and eat with those same men. Assigned to that unit will be correctional staff of various academic and training backgrounds who will form a staff team. It is assumed that constant interaction between the 12 inmates and the 6 staff (total of 3 shifts) on the living unit will breakdown the inmate sub-culture and facilitate identification of inmate with staff member.

He will work in industrial programs for as close to 8 hours a day as possible, under similar work pressures as in the community (if they can be created). In the evening, recreation, hobby craft, group and individual therapy will be his lot. The entire concept can be summed up in the term "intensive community therapy."

FLEXIBILITY

The "Working Group" searched for a flexible design, not in terms of moveable concrete and steel, but in terms of program. The ideal physical layout of the new institution will hopefully allow for flexibility in programs, in grouping of inmates and shop production. The committee believe that re-grouping of inmates, eg. combining two units of twelve men will allow for changes in intensity of therapy programs, ease personal conflicts between inmate and inmate or staff and inmate. The report has a base from which to build and refine program and design.

BREAK THROUGH CONCERN
The Report of Maximum

Security Institution Design recommends a prison system which allows for development of the inmate through maximum to medium etc., and it would appear to foresee the establishment of a continuity of treatment programs from one security setting to the next. Our concern is that continuity of treatment programs will not develop in medium and minimum institutions. The intensive program in maximum institutions should dispense with the inmate sub-culture. What happens to a man who enters a medium security inmate sub-culture dominated institution when he is strongly identified with STAFF???

WHAT'S INVOLVED IN

LIFE BEHIND BARS

CHCH-TV

CHANNEL ELEVEN

SUNDAY JUNE 11th. 72

11:30 AM

FEATURING TED BROWN
OF BREAK THROUGH STAFF

WISHFUL THINKING

Wishful thinking-spirits sinking
Wandering what to do;
Wishful hoping-brain a-grooping,
Wanted something new.

Feeling lazy-mind so hazy
Everything seems wrong;
Insides dying-heart is crying,
Question is, how long?

Patience shatters-nothing matters
Freedom is in mind;
Eternal craving-feel like raving
Leave these walls behind.

Eventual feeling-outside seeing
New things come to mast
No more sighing-ever trying
To forget the past.

Dorchester Beacon-1963

Ancient U.S. Custom

When Robert Eugene Watson finishes his life sentence as handed down by Maryland Judge George B. Rasin he will have served 15 years. Even then because of an extra proviso to his sentence he will serve time the rest of his life besides being on parole.

By the extra provision added to his sentence he will not be allowed to forget his crime. Not only will he suffer the hardships of 15 years imprisonment in a U.S. prison but he will be reminded each week after he is released about his crime.

According to Judge Rasin the death sentence is an "exercise in futility," so he gave Watson a life sentence with a possible parole after 15 years. Besides this, Watson must pay the two children of the mother he had killed 40 per cent of his wages the rest of his life after he is released. As a matter of fact this is not the only case of reparation in the U.S.

This is an ancient American custom which is returning quite rapidly - to make the prisoner pay the victim of his crime after he is released.

In Minneapolis there is a house, a pilot Restitution House, which is planning to take in 25 prisoner volunteers. These offenders, a cross section of most common crimes involving properties will work in the area after being released and repay their victims out of the money they earn. This "reparation" custom excludes those serving time for violence. Under this provision Watson would not be eligible for this ancient program.

In fact he has a staunch supporter - the husband of the wife murdered. He has promised court action if this provision is not reversed.

Benjamin Blum the murdered woman's husband feels it would serve no purpose and might even bring retaliation from Watson or his friends.

Says Mr. Blum: "It's society's duty to take care of the crime. Why should society throw it back to me?"

This kind of ruling, continues Blum would serve to remind his sons of their mother's death.

If the decision is not reversed Blum is preparing to hire a lawyer to have the payment removed from Watson.

Honor Roll

When Ashland Community College recently published its Honor Roll for the 1971 fall semester, the names of seventeen students from the Ashland Federal Youth Center's Project NewGate appeared on the list. This represents twenty per cent of the entire student body of the Kentucky NewGate-NewGate.

Positive Recidivism at Guelph

A group of ex-cons from Hamilton, Ont. (assisted by some of the John Howard Society Staff) return to prison constantly. In October, 1971 when the Johoso Club of Hamilton (a group of ex-inmates) began to gain momentum after several months of inactivity, they discussed methods by which their group would ease the crime problem in Hamilton. After much debate they began to develop the concept of ex-inmates in pre-release, a program which would hopefully reduce recidivism among ex-inmates in Hamilton. They selected Guelph Correctional Centre as the prison which would best meet the requirements of the project.

MOTIVATION

Realizing that for many of their own members, the Johoso Club was the only source of acceptance in the community, and that this acceptance as individuals assisted them in remaining free from further crime, the club worked on the task of designing a program which would convey the feeling of mutual acceptance between inmates of Guelph and ex-inmates of the Johoso Club. The eventual goal for each inmate would be to join Johoso upon release, and through the acceptance of the club members and assistance from J.H.S. staff members, find employment, accommodation and social acceptance in the community. As with some club members, Johoso was seen as a stepping stone, a temporary place of acceptance while the ex-inmate establishes his own social life in the community.

unity.

The Practicalities

A meeting was arranged with Mr. J. C. Lee, Superintendent of Guelph Correctional Centre to present the program. Further meetings followed to define the limits, regulations, privileges and opportunities involved in such a program. The majority of senior personnel of the correctional centre attended the final meetings in Guelph, and Mr. Lee attended meetings of the Johoso Club in Hamilton.

During these meetings, the Johoso Club members began to realize that the attitudes of at least some of the correctional staff had changed. The members went armed with demands designed to curb those little personal digs by custodial officers which infuriated them when they were once inmates.

"No screws in our meetings!"

This demand vanished during the course of these meetings with staff.

"OK! But the guard has to just be outside the room!"

After much lively debate, the Johoso members began to accept the fact that many correctional officers are already accepted by the inmates.

"OK! But no more than two screws-a-correctional officers."

Thus many other issues were resolved in similar fashion and a mutually acceptable program design was eventually produced.

FIRST MEETINGS

Immediately upon arrival in

the basement of the Chapel a large group was formed and attempts at group communication failed. A split in two groups suggested by Mr. Sullivan (institutional social worker) produced more effective communication and discussion continued on relatively minor topics until coffee arrived. At the break, Club members and inmates intermingled in twos, threes and fours and the process of getting to know individuals commenced.

The second meeting, two weeks later, followed the same pattern, but in one group a division between inmate and club member developed. This group then broke down into individual conversations between club members and inmate until coffee arrived. Something had to be done to break the ice, somehow ex-inmate and inmate had to begin to accept each other.

NEW IDEAS

In order to get to know one another the group sessions were preceded by coffee and individual conversations. The swing into group sessions then had the element of friendship, an element which both inmate and ex-inmate were seeking.

Since any inmate from Hamilton could attend meetings it became clear that this was not a pre-release group, many inmates having long sentences yet to serve. What then was the purpose of the group?

The purpose of the group became the discussion of personal problems, whether

problems of a pre-release nature or personal problems of life in the institution.

As one inmate put it "This group makes me think".

Staff member, inmate and ex-inmate are beginning to share of themselves with each other. There is a growing awareness in the group of concern for each other. Several members have brought out personal problems. They have had the guts to open up in front of fellow inmates, ex-inmates and staff, and tell it as it really is. The majority though are still learning to trust each other, and when trust is fully developed, on the part of all members of the group, the communication on personal problems will begin to follow.

Several of the inmate members of the group in Guelph have been released, and with the exception of one who has broken contact with the Johoso members and J.H.S. staff all are still in the community. One former inmate member returned as an ex-inmate member and it is hoped that more will show interest in rejoining the group after release.

The program is experimental for the Johoso Club. The Club has virtually become the Guelph Project. It has required stability and dedication on the part of the ex-inmate members and has been the longest project of ex-inmates in the Johoso Club.

The hope of all members of the Johoso Club is that all members of the Hamilton Guelph group will sense a bond of friendship and acceptance which will assist all group members to live free from criminal involvement.

PRISONERS FIND AID

Crime is a disrupting influence, not only in Canada but throughout the entire world. The discovery of the best methods of dealing with it has become a matter of deep concern, not only to penologists, the judiciary, the prison administrators and social workers but to educationalists, clergy, and public-spirited citizens who realize that unless the majority of offenders again become useful, honest citizens, life will become intolerable for all of us.

Each country has its agencies that endeavour to help re-orientate the man, in Canada its the John Howard Society, in the United States it is the Prisoners' Aid Association and also in Australia it is the Prisoner's Aid Association.

The Prisoners' Aid Association of South Australia has formulated in the year 1887 and has, since then, strived to help the ex-inmate become a benefit to the community instead of a harassment. At the present time they have 6 full time social workers, and 1 voluntary Welfare Officer on staff to assist in the re-orientation of the prisoner, ex-prisoner or the dependents of either one or both. Along with the 7 are a team of dedicated Women's Rehabilitation Centre at Northfield Australia. Many of the smaller county goals are visited periodically though any one of them are visited frequently when the need arises.

An amazing variety of services are being rendered by the agency. The collection of wages, approaches to loan companies for special leniency in certain circumstances, efforts to trace missing relatives, fares to jobs in the country, plus clothing and financial assistance until the first pay comes in. But their work does not end there, they provide help in obtaining housing, reconciliations between husbands and wives, help and advice with tangled business affairs. They act as an information centre, putting people in touch with social agencies and provide unlimited counselling.

The Prisoner's Aid Society has a close liaison with statutory and voluntary agencies interested in Prison-After-Care throughout the states of the Commonwealth due to the recent establishment of the Australian Crime Prevention, Correction and After Care Council. Through this establishment they are kept aware of the changes occurring in other countries such as Canada.

During 1970 the PAA conducted 7014 interviews, 3443 in their office, 2758 at prisons and the final 813 in home visits. They distributed clothing, furniture, food and many other goods, operating on a budget of under \$50,000 for the fiscal year, \$30,000 of this came from the Australian Government while the balance came from public support. They have plans to open a Post Release House at the cost of \$20,000, of which the better part will have to come from public support.

As it became known that PAA, makes no distinction between class, colour or creed, but represents the whole community in this humanitarian service, it has gained the interest and support of many individuals and organizations in Australia, and they are well on the way with their programmes for the betterment of the Australian community.

25-WEEK COURSE

The Opportunities Industrialization Centre in Chicago is providing a 25 week course in motivational, academic, and vocational training to fifty exconvicts who will be working to remodel buildings in the Cabrini Green Housing Project in that city. The training program is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, and equipment and supplies have been donated by several large corporations in the area. Work on the remodeling of an abandoned Catholic church has already begun.

NEWGATE.

SOMEONE CARED

Students of clinical psychology at Southeastern Community College in North Carolina are going into the Brunswick County Correctional Unit to work on a one-to-one basis with the inmates. The prison visits are the practicum for an Advancement Studies program in which the students are engaged. Prison officials have noted a marked drop in rules violations among inmates since the students' visits began. A variety of student-inmate activities are being planned for the future.

NEWGATE.

Early Pardon

Dr. P. B. Rynard (PC, Simcoe North) submitted a private bill to the Commons on May 9, 1972 urging that young offenders convicted just once on certain offences such as possession of Marijuana or impaired driving, be given an early pardon.

If passed, the bill will be the responsibility of the National Park Board to delete the records of 1st time young offenders. As it now stands, the offender has to

apply for a pardon, two years after serving time on such a conviction.

Dr. Rynard says that the bill is designed to help people who get into legal trouble once but "go on to lead useful lives...whose progress is marred by having a criminal record."

It is not often that such a bill gets parliamentary approval. Let's all write to Trudeau!